

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HANNAN LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HIBERNUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koob.—Landstein & Co.
ECHO, British barque, Captain Tozer.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROSE HENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"GLENOROHY"
will leave for the above Port
TO-MORROW, the 22nd
Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 21, 1877. je22

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP AMBOTO,
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby notified, that the
Cargo will be landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Underwriter
(the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns,
Vancouver), whence and from the Wharf or
Boats delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining in store after the 28th
Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless
notice to the contrary be received before
4 p.m. To-day.
Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 21, 1877. je28

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their
Customers, that in consequence of the
VERY GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF
FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE
the Price of their First Quality BREAD
One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the
1st July, 1877.
HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO.,
LIMITED.
LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
DORABEE NOWROJEE,
Hongkong, June 21, 1877. je21

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL,
TO-MORROW,
June 22nd, at 11.30 a.m., at Messrs
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.'s Offices,—
100 Cases MATCHES.
(More or less damaged by sea water.)
Ex "Daphne," from London.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in clean
Mexican Dollars at 7.17, or Bank Notes.
CHAS. C. COHEN,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 21, 1877. je22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20, Cyphrenes, British steamer,
1250, Wood, Saigon June 16, Rice,—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
June 21, Amboto, British steamer, 973,
Brown, London April 22, via ports of call,
and Singapore June 13, General.—MEYER
& Co.
June 21, Namoa, British steamer, 862,
Punchard, Foochow June 17, Amoy 18, and
Swatow 20, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK
& Co.
June 21, Cheong Hock Kian, British
steamer, 956, Fred. Webb, Singapore June
15, General.—SOON CHONG & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 21, Elintshire, for Saigon.
21, Altona, for Shanghai.
21, Java, for Saigon.
21, Chun Tung, for a Cruise.
21, Menelaus, for Marseilles, &c.
21, Melville, for Shanghai.
21, Sourabaya Packet, for Halphong.
21, Fyfehire, for Manila.
21, Hieronimus (brig), for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Caribou, for Batavia.
A. E. Vidal, for Plaitin.
J. D. Peters, for Manila.
Echo, for Chefoo.
Arie, for Tourn.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Namoa, from Coast Ports, Mr Lewis
M. Cabotret, and 52 Chinese.
Per Cyphrenes, from Saigon, 140 Chinese.
Per Amboto, from Singapore, 87 Chinese.
Per Cheong Hock Kian, from Singapore,
228 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Revd. Mr
Sayken, Mr and Mrs J. Holmes, Mr
Tucker, and 18 deck.
Per Melville, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese
deck.
Per Elintshire, for Saigon, 180 Chinese.
Per Sourabaya Packet, for Halphong, 20
Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Arie, for Tourn, 1 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Cyphrenes reports:
Moderate Westerly and S.W. winds, with
occasional squalls and rain throughout. On
16th inst. passed the S. S. Montgomeryshire
On 17th passed the str. Thingalla and
Golden Horn, and on 18th the str. Argyl
and Japan all bound South.
The British steamer Namoa reports:
First part of passage strong N.E. winds and
usually weather with heavy rain, latter
part light variable winds and fine with
heavy swell from the southward. In Foo-
chow—Sigsbee, Viking, Penguin, Fleury
Castle, Spindie, Conquest, and Yess. in

Amoy.—H. M. S. Hornet. In Swatow—
H. M. S. Nassau.
The British steamer Cheong Hock Kian
reports: Experienced fresh S.W. mon-
soon to Padaran, from thence to port light
N.W., N. and Northeasterly winds and fine
weather.

CARGOES.

Per S. S. Glaucon, Hongkong to London,
sailed 7th June, 1877.—12,894 lbs. Sorts
from Canton (additional).
Per S. S. Ajax, Hongkong to London,
sailed 14th June, 1877.—41,328 lbs. Canton
Gongou, 32,490 lbs. Canton Sc. Or. Pekoe,
108,060 lbs. Canton Scented Capet.—Total
179,904 lbs.—2 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, and
56 pkgs. Sundries.
Per S. S. Priam, Hongkong to London,
sailed 17th June, 1877.—24,925 lbs. Canton
Gongou, 139,523 lbs. Canton Sc. Or. Pekoe,
68,969 lbs. Canton Scented Capet, 23,470
lbs. Canton Sorts.—Total 255,887 lbs. 46
pkgs.—Waste Silk, and 2,208 pkgs.
Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For MANILA.—
Per PENEDO, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 22nd inst.
For SHANGHAI.—
Per GLENOROHY, at 3.30 p.m. To-
morrow, the 22nd inst.
For BANGKOK.—
Per DALE, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the
23rd inst.
For MANILA.—
Per HOLYWOOD, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 25th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *TEHERAN*
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the
30th inst.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 29th inst.—
5 a.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, 30th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
to Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,
addressed to the United Kingdom
Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.
Hongkong, June 20, 1877. je30

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE*,
will be despatched from Hongkong
on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., with
Mails to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe, via
Marseilles, to Saigon, Singapore,
Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Ma-
dras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez,
and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 22nd inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 23rd inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
Hongkong, June 9, 1877. je25

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 23.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

SUNDAY, June 24.—
Noon.—Yess leaves for Coast Ports.

MONDAY, June 25.—
4 p.m.—Holywood leaves for Manila.
Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club
at the Boat House.

TUESDAY, June 26.—
Goods per Altona undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.—
Goods per Glenorohy undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 28.—
Goods per Amboto undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 30.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, July 1.—
Noon.—Sale of American barkentine
Robina, on Board.

FRIDAY, July 13.—
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.

Tenders for Repairs of the British ship
Daphne, to be sent in to the Agents
before Noon.

Auctions.

11.30 a.m.—Sale of Matches, at Messrs
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Offices.
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Penodo leaves for Manila.
4 p.m.—Glenorohy leaves for Shanghai.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potions Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

We have been favoured with translations
of certain Chinese tracts on the opium
question, and produce two of them below.
No one will pretend to deny that opium
is a great evil in China. It is undoubt-
edly the cause of great suffering, great
distress, and, possibly, of a considerable
amount of disease. If only on account
of the immense sum of money that is
annually spent on the drug without any
substantial return, the practice of opium-
smoking is to be deplored and condemn-
ed. The millions a year that are lost in
the opium-pipe would, if saved, speedily
enable China to effectually cope with the
evils of famine, and raise itself from an
impoverished, miserable, state to a condi-
tion of considerable prosperity. In
many cases opium may be of benefit, and
in many more has become almost a
necessity of life; but on the whole opium
is most assuredly a great curse to
China as drink is to England. It is
mainly when the members of the Anti-
Opium Society rave about the duty of
England in the matter that we differ
with them. Because drink in England's
case, the Anti-Opium Society might
just as reasonably appeal to France to
desist from sending wine and brandy
into our country, as to appeal to England
to desist from sending opium into China.
The two cases present very parallel cir-
cumstances. Were France to refuse to
import any more wine or brandy into
England, the home production of intoxi-
cating liquors would immediately in-
crease, and anything we lacked would be
obtained from other countries than
France. So in China, if England pro-
hibited the export of opium from India,
the cultivation of the poppy in China
would within a couple of years assume
double its present proportions, while
other countries would be found only too
willing to pour an unlimited supply of
the drug into the country. The chief
difference in the two cases is that while
the export of spirits from France to
England could be stopped at very little
cost to the former, the prohibition of
the export of opium from India would
probably entail as much distress upon
that country as the consumption of the
drug does upon China. The English
Government restricts the export of opium
by heavy duties and limitations, but it
can hardly be expected to sacrifice eight
millions sterling annually, and bring
incalculable misery upon India for a
mere sentiment that could not possibly
lead to the cessation of opium smoking
in China.

The first translation is that of a
"Public Statement of the Women of
the Villages who have suffered from
opium." Both this and the other transla-
tion we give, are couched in the usual
figurative style of Chinese writings, and
in both the facts are consequently coloured
or overdrawn.—
We women make a public statement,
afflicted and distressed, we haste to make
mournful complaint.—Bowing down, we
beg that Regulations may be established for
prohibition in the villages.
When in youth we went to the homes of
our husbands, we did not suffer from cold
and hunger, but from the time our husbands
and sons smoked opium, the children that
were dressed—our daughters in green and
our sons in red—in the twinkling of an eye,
came to rags; ornamented halls and grand
houses all vanished in smoke. They who
before protected their families are reduced
themselves to the appearance of beggars.
The beds have no coverlets, the household
utensils have no food left in them. Hungry,
there is nothing for them to eat; cold, there
are no clothes for them to wear. The
fault is surely with opium. In the distress
it is difficult to give expression to the feel-
ings that fill the breast. There is not a
tear we shed that is not red with blood.
We have long been looking up to you,
teachers, as the hope of the villages.
Bowing down, we entreat that you will take
this matter in hand, and everywhere exhort
the people of the villages not to make
these purchases to their injury, so that the
men and the women may be preserved
alive. In this way those who received
blessings from you, will be more than a
thousand families, and ten thousand house-
holds; the women and the children will be
happy indeed, and the people of the
villages will be happy indeed!

The second translation is a "Statement
of aged Artisans in regard to Opium
Smoking."—
We aged artisans are reduced to extre-
mity in providing for our support. This
extremity of poverty, bitterness, sadness,
and poison is entirely owing to the injury
of opium. We pitifully beseech you

teachers to have compassion upon the poor
people and establish a law for prohibition
in the villages.

As for us, during the reign of Hien
Fung we were able to live by our labor.
When it came to the reign of Tung Chi,
it was difficult to make a living; why was it?
During the reign of Hien Fung there were
brought from the English Dominions, of
the smoking dirt eighty or ninety thou-
sands, and there were exported from
China more than fifty millions of money
and from Canton eighteen millions.
Moreover, those who have formed the
habit of smoking opium, when they smoke
the foreign drug often, are led thereby to
love lewdness, and gambling, which bring
a waste in Canton yearly of not less than
several millions. In all yearly, counting
that exported and wasted, more than twenty
millions! How is it possible that there
should be money left for legitimate
business?

When business and trade are so little,
how can we aged artisans have work.
The injury caused by opium may be called
most bitter, most poverty-producing, most
and most poisonous. Bowing down
we beg you teachers on every side to
entreat the people of the villages not to
purchase opium to bring into the villages,
and to request the village authorities to
forbid the smoking of opium. Then money
will return to the villages and trade will
gradually revive;—we Artisans will gra-
dually obtain clothes and food. When the
village is enriched, the people will be
enriched, and we Artisans will avoid being in
rags and having the appearance of beggars.
Then all the towns and villages, men and
women, old and young, will be happy in-
deed!

TOTAL LOSS OF THE M. M. S.

"MEIKONG."

News has been received in town of the
total loss of the Messageries Maritimes
steamer *Meikong*, which left Hongkong for
Marseilles on the 26th ultimo, under the
command of Captain Foeche. The unfor-
tunate steamer was wrecked on Ras
Hafoun, a headland on the African Coast,
some 80 miles south of Cape Guardafui,
and about 500 miles from Aden; and as
she was lost on the 17th, and the news
comes to us thus early via London, it is
presumed that some passing steamer must
have seen the *Meikong*, and taken on the
news to Aden. It is gratifying to know
that all the passengers and crew are saved;
although the mails have been lost—a fact
which conclusively proves that the catastro-
phe must have been sharp, decisive, and soon
over. The disaster will, therefore, entail
the despatch of duplicate advices to Europe
in all cases where that precaution has not
already been taken.

The *Meikong*, though not one of the
Messageries Company's newest vessels, was
a fine steamer; and as she was not due at
Aden until the 23rd, she was considerably
ahead of her contract time when she struck.
The M. M. Co., however, have been un-
usually fortunate in regard to their steam-
ers during the last fifteen or twenty years.
With the exception of the *Hydaspes* (be-
tween Singapore and Batavia) and the *Nil*
(near Yokohama)—neither of which carried
passengers at the time of her loss—this is
the first really serious accident on this line
which the Company has met with during
that period. The coast around Cape
Guardafui is notoriously dangerous, and
although it seems strange that the *Meikong*
was so far South, it must be borne in mind
that the lights on the Coast there are
neither numerous nor bright; Ras Hafoun
has no light whatever.

The following are the names of the
passengers from China and Japan who
left in the *Meikong* on the 26th May.—For
Marseilles, Messrs Pichon, W. A. Smith,
Kinner, du Mortier, August Hilly, Fro-
burgh, Hoach, Byrns, and Vallon.—From
Shanghai for Marseilles, Mr C. M. Matson.
—From Yokohama, for Marseilles, Mr
Piquet, and Mrs Beguene.

Her cargo—which comprised a large por-
tion of new tea—was as follows:—For
Continents, 53 bales Silk, 3 bales Waste
Silk, 16 cases Silks, 20 chests and 265
boxes Tea, and 734 pkgs. Sundries.
London, 143 bales Silk, 33 cases Silks, 971
bags Sugar, 18,390 boxes Tea, 9 cases Treas-
ure (37,000), 2 cases Treasure (Tia
28,900), and 274 pkgs. Sundries.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]
(Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 15th June, 1877.
REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.
A Despatch received from Ahmed Muktar
Pacha announces that the Russians have
been defeated at Alashgurd and Klaimla.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE DANUBE.
There is no news from the east of war
on the Danube.

NO PROSPECT OF MEDIATION.
It is semi-officially stated at St. Petes-
burg that mediation is impossible and has
never been proposed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE M. M. Steamer *Foige* has gone to the
Oceano-politain Dock.

We learn from the Principal Agent of
the Messageries Maritimes Co., that the
steamer *Andrey* left Saigon this morning at
5 o'clock for this port.

COMMONS Watson inspected H.M.S.
Modeste to-day and received the usual
salute. We were in error in stating that
the Italian corvette *Christoforo Colombo*
fired a salute yesterday; the third salute
was from H.M.S. *Modeste*. The *Christoforo*
Colombo is, we learn, not a saluting ship.

HENDER & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report,
Pagoda Anchorage, 16th June, 1877:—

Arrivals During the Week.—June 9,
Europe, from Shanghai; 9, Rhoda, from
Hongkong; 10, Gamma, from Hongkong;
10, Delta, from Hongkong; 14, Namoa,
from Hongkong; 14, Conquest, from
Wenchow.

Departures During the Week.—June 9,
Glenlisa, for London; 10, Ajax, for
London; 12, Kilmaree, for Melbourne;
12, Douglas, for Hongkong; 12, Europe,
for Shanghai; 12, Han Kwang, for Shang-
hai; 13, Almatia, for Shanghai; 14, Bowen,
for Sydney.

Sipping in Port.—Wm. Manson, Flours
Castle, Mosquito, Woolahra, Penguin,
Viking, Hadda, Carl Ludwig, Anna, Rhoda,
Gamma, Delta, Namoa, Conquest.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice
Sir JOHN SMILE.)

21st June, 1877.

LARCENY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Regina v. Kwong Ahang.

The prisoner was indicted on two counts,
for larceny of 84 taels and 6 mace of silver
from one Lai Kam Chun, the master of the
"Tin Cheung" gold and silver smith's
shop, Queen's Road Central, on the 6th
April last, and for embezzlement of 4 taels
of gold last.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.
The Attorney-General, the Hon. G.
Phillippo, instructed by the Crown Solici-
tor, Mr Sharp, prosecuted.

Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Ste-
phens and Holmes, appeared for the de-
fence.
The following Jury was empanelled:—
Messrs F. T. Foster, F. W. G. Von
Stockhausen, A. D. Barros, P. Jordan,
A. Bleeker, P. R. Doral and R. H. Ra-
decker.

The facts were briefly these. On the 2nd
April last, the prosecutor went home to his
country and left the prisoner in charge of
the shop. From what he heard from one
Chun Ping Lit, a partner in the shop, he
returned to the Colony on the 12th May
last. He found the prisoner had left his
service, and that he had not accounted for
84 taels and 6 mace of silver, and four taels
of gold last.

The prosecutor was then called to prove
the case. He said there were several partic-
ulars in the shop, but the prisoner had no
share. His evidence was precisely the same
as that he adduced before the Magistrate.

In cross-examination, the prosecutor posi-
tively denied that the prisoner had any
share in the shop, or had he paid any
money into the shop when he came into the
employment of the shop. It appeared that
the prisoner had overdrawn his wages and
money of the shop, and that a partner
named Chun Ping Lit, who recommended
him to the shop, had made good the sums
for him. It appeared, also, that a woman
Lai Ah Wan and was inquisited to have had
some sort of relation with Chun Ping Lit
and she, it seemed, had paid up some of the
prisoner's deficits. This occurred on the
7th April, the day after the date of the
present charge.

In re-examination, the prosecutor ad-
mitted that the over-draws were in 1876.
The prisoner had no authority to over-draw
wages, but there was an understanding that
if he should over-draw his wages, the over-
draws should be made good by Chun Ping
Lit.

The Court rose at one o'clock, having
been adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
June 21, 1877.

ALLEGED MUTUAL ASSAULT.

George Brown and James Smith, private
H.M. 26th Regiment, again appeared to
answer the charge of assaulting Mr G.
Tanfer, the steam fire-engine keeper of the
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Mr Handley, instructed by Mr Brereton, ap-
peared for the prosecution.
The Magistrate said the case for the pro-
secution had closed, and it was only in the
course of the defence that it having been
elicited that some witnesses had seen the
occurrence, he was induced to adjourn the
case for them to be called.

Mr Handley said that since the adjourn-
ment a fresh witness had turned up; he was
an Indian watchman, and the learned counsel
presumed his Worship would have no ob-
jection to examine him.

His Worship said, not at all, he wished
to arrive at the truth.

The evidence taken at the last hearing
was then read over to Mr Handley.
Mr James Lembo was examined.—I am
a merchant living at the Praya. I live
next door to the Engine House. On the
evening of the 15th, about 9.45 o'clock, I
was in my room, reading a newspaper; I was
rouned by my dogs barking. I went out to
the verandah. I saw a soldier in the street
in front of the engine house, with Mr
Tanfer. I cannot identify the soldier, but
he was in uniform. They were abusing
each other. It must have been the soldier
who used a bad term because I knew the
voice of Tanfer. I cannot identify the de-
fendants as the men. I heard Tanfer say,
"What do you mean? what do you mean?"
I thought a row might result and put on
my jacket and went below. I found them
fighting in the street. I retired behind to
observe the fight. They seemed to have a
fair fight with their fists. Tanfer went
backwards to get into his house, but the
soldier was continually closing on him.
The soldier did not run away, and seemed
more inclined to fight than Tanfer. Finally
they got inside the house, and I saw then
a lot of men fighting inside. I saw the
soldier, the complainant and several other
men rolling on the floor. Some of the men
looked like coolies. I saw a second soldier
take in. I heard a cry for help, but I cannot
remember the exact words, whether "mur-
der" or "police" or "help." I cannot say
whose voice it was. I was too far away from
the house. I saw the brother Tanfer after
the fight was over. He was excited but was
doing nothing when I saw him. He had
nothing in his hand. He might have struck

the soldier, but I did not see it. I did not
see a woman beating the soldier with a stick.
I saw her running out of the house, going
towards Messrs Douglas Laprak's. I did
not see anything in her hand. She was a
Portuguese woman. The soldiers seemed to
be under the influence of drink. I did not
see a soldier strike Tanfer with a cane. I
did not notice if any of the soldiers had a
cane. It might be that they had.

By Mr Handley.—The first soldier I saw
had his coat off, and I did not see he had a
belt in his hand. The engine room was
very dark, having only one small light.
There must have been more than two men
rolling on the floor. I did not see a soldier
covered over by a perambulator. I would
not swear that there were more than Tanfer
and a soldier who were rolling on the floor.

By the Court.—I was too far away to see
whether any one had a bamboo in his hand.

Mr John Grant was called.—I am an
assistant at Messrs

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amazona	5 c	Mortemard	Fch. str.	2560	June 20	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 23rd
Amboto	7 h	Brown	Brit. str.	973	June 21	Mayer & Co.	Shanghai	Wanchai Pier
Cyphrenes	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1230	June 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	24th, daylight
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	645	June 18	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	McD's Slip
Envy	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Shanghai	
Gloriochy	5 h	Hogg	Brit. str.	1770	June 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Mecca	4 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	June 19	Hop Kee & Co.	Canton	To-day
Menelaus	5 c	Scale	Brit. str.	1559	June 20	Butterfield & Swire	Manila	To-morrow
Ningpo	5 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	June 20	Siemssen & Co.	Yokohama	
Penedo	6 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	June 16	Siemssen & Co.	Yokohama	K'loong Dock
State of Louisiana	4 c	Johnston	Brit. str.	1216	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	Mails.
Thales	...	Coles	Brit. str.	820	May 29	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Yokohama	
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Fch. str.	1063	June 20	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	June 9	Landstein & Co.	Yokohama	
W. Cores de Vries	2 h	Welner	Brit. str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leong	Yokohama	
Sailing Vessels								
A. E. Vidal	3 k	Schreiker	Ger. bqe.	420	June 17	Wieler & Co.		
A. S. Davis	2 c	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Anazi	4 k	Hill	Brit. bqe.	468	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Brennero	4 k	Buzzell	Ital. bqe.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Brown Brothers	1 c	Goodell	Amer. sh.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Caribou	7 h	Lindsay	Brit. bqe.	699	June 5	Order		
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	London	Wanchai Pier
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit. bqe.	690	May 21	Russell & Co.		Jardine's Slip
Daphne	7 h	Landrup	Brit. sh.	954	June 13	Mayer & Co.		
Dauphine	1 k	Lebonnais	Fch. bg.	327	May 28	Order		
Diamant	4 k	Ackermann	Jer. bqe.	296	June 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Echo	2 c	Tozer	Brit. bqe.	389	June 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fifeshire	4 c	Guest	Amer. sh.	750	May 23	Russell & Co.	New York	Ab'deen Dock
Fleetwing	4 c	Hyland	Brit. bqe.	829	May 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Formosa	7 c	Kayser	Ger. bqe.	915	May 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Friedrich Perthes	4 c	Roberts	Brit. sh.	480	June 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Gryfe	4 c	Harkness	Amer. bqe.	1068	May 29	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Harriet N. Carlton	4 c	Greig	Brit. sh.	872	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Cleared
Hannah Law	2 k	Koch	Brit. bg.	1299	April 5	Landstein & Co.	Whampoa	
Hieronymus	2 k	Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Sand's Slip
Highlander	4 c	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1362	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foochow	To-day
Hongkong	...	Oom	Ger. 3m. sc.	208	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	P. & O. Wharf
Iris	4 c	Kitter	Ger. bqe.	606	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
J. D. Peters	2 h	Lane	Amer. bqe.	1085	June 16	Melchers & Co.		
Kandahauer II.	2 k	Zeeh	Dut. sh.	1114	May 24	Order		
Leicester	3 h	Caddy	Brit. sh.	1809	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Lizette H.	3 c	Babson	Amer. bqe.	896	June 13	Insurance Cos.		
Loiterer	3 c	Lowe	Brit. bqe.	45	June 13	Mayer & Co.		
Osaka	3 c	Scoeroff	Brit. bqe.	527	June 5	Melchers & Co.		
Palestine	3 k	Lunt	Am. 3m. sc.	595	June 4	Kin-tye-loong		
Parola	2 c	Schwane	Ger. sh.	595	June 16	Siemssen & Co.		
Polynesia	2 c	Gunn	Brit. bqe.	558	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Robt. Henderson	4 k	Nicolson	Brit. bqe.	590	June 8	Chinese		For Sale
Roderick Hay	3 k	Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rosina	3 k	Dik	Dut. bqe.	760	May 25	Melchers & Co.	Haiphong	Cleared
Rotterdam	3 k	Dik	Dut. bqe.	462	June 3	Order		
Sourabaya Packet	3 c	Verdunn	Brit. bqe.	576	June 16	Order	San Francisco	
Stensfield	4 k	Dudley	Brit. sh.	1159	May 18	Russell & Co.	New York	
Strathmore	3 c	Miller	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Thomas Lord	3 h	Brown	Brit. sch.	198	June 9	Chinese		
Trovan Family	3 h	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	June 17	Chinese		
Victory	...	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
WHAMPOA	...	Biehl	Ger. bqe.	425	June 21	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Bombay	...	Gibson	Chi. str.	661	June 19	O. M. S. N. Co.		
Hieronymus	...							
CANTON	...							
Yungching	...							

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ching-po	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	150	...	...	June 16	Wan Lum Wan
Orioforo Colombo	6 c	Italian	gun vessel	2500	...	...	June 16	Napoleone Canavaro
Curlow	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hai Chong Ching	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	465	4	120	June 12	Wing Mou Cheong
Hart	2 c	Annamelt	gun vessel	1200	...	...	June 9	H. N. Hood
Lol Tay	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	M. Letreire
Meanees	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Modeste	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 28	John Hope
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapello
Fatino	6 c	Spanish	transport	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER
STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pon Dock Co.
Fei Wan	...	...	Capt. Sands
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	467	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linton	69	...	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Lefevre	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	37	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON
WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	491	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-jai	28	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	...	...	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-ting	...	...	...	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	...	...
Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	...	H. Wade
Sui-ting	...	...	...	Stewart
Tehing-ting	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.
June 9, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
*Ajax	for London	
Bowen	for Sydney	
*Douglas	for Hongkong	
Flours Castle	for London	
Glenhulas	for London	
Han K'wang	for Shanghai	
Killamey	for Colonies	
Penguin	for London	
Viking	for London	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Almatha	for Shanghai	
Anna	for Melbourne	
Carl Ludwig	for Dunedin	
Hadda	German barque	
Wm. Manson	for Australia	
Woolahra	for Shanghai	
MEN-OF-WAR.		
Mosquito	British gunboat	

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.
June 16, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
*Amazona	French	
Obin-se	Chinese	
Dioned	for London	
Europe	British	
Francis I.	French	
Furuyama	Chinese	
Glenyle	for London	
H. O. Orsted	Danish	
Han-kwang	Chinese	
Hanyang	British	
Honan	Chinese	
Kiang-pian	Chinese	
Kiang-wae	Chinese	
Lee Yuen	Chinese	
Nanking	American	
*Ningpo	British	
Sin Nanling	British	
Soochow	American	
Ta-yen-fung	American	
* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Taheran	British	
Tunisi	British	
Albert Victor	British barque	
Alma	American barque	
Carrington	British barque	
Charley	British barque	
Fitzroy	for London	
Forward Ho	for London	
H. Bremer	German schooner	
John Milton	British ship	
John Nicholson	British ship	
Katie Flickinger	American barque	
Lady Bowen	British barque	
Lauderdale	British ship	
Lunan	British barque	
Oceania	British barque	
Thermopylae	British ship	
Vesta	American barque	
Windhover	for London	
MEN-OF-WAR.		
Kestrel	H. M. gunboat	
Palos	U. S. gunboat	
Sobel	Russian gunboat	

Riva: Father B. Vignani officiated as interpreter in Italian.

Examination of Amico Giacomini was then continued.—I went to the brothel to look for the 2nd prisoner because I knew he was sure to be found there. I stopped in the brothel about 10 minutes before we went out again. It was after this that we first met the "Turk." I had heard that Achiney had lost his knife on board. (The rest of this man's evidence, elicited to-day, was similar to what he had given yesterday.)

By a Juror: Can you tell us anything how Amico came to his death, and what caused it?

Answer: I left Achiney with the deceased in the street.

Coroner: When the Indian constables came to the boarding house and you followed them in, was Achiney in the house then?

Answer:—Yes.

Coroner:—You left him and the deceased in the street, how did you account for his being in the house?

He was understood to say that he did not know.

One of the Jurors observed that he believed there were some observations by the 2nd prisoner that had not been interpreted to the Court.

P. O. Bond said he had interpreted everything the man said by way of answers or statements. He remembered having some conversation with the 2nd prisoner when he was taking him down stairs for a necessary purpose. The man asked him why he was not allowed to speak. He replied that when his turn came, he could state what he liked and as long as he liked. He then told the man that he must speak the truth, and asked him if he knew who was the murderer. The man said he didn't know, unless he was the man who was then standing next to him, meaning Achiney.

The Coroner observed that such conversation was not important; but if it was desirable, the 2nd prisoner could be called up and asked about it.

Holmes, the runner to the boarding house, was recalled.—I am sure that at 11 p.m., when I looked up the house, sure I saw Achiney and Bent in their bunks. I even saw Bent getting into his bunk; I am sure that Achiney was in his bunk by his dress. When I looked the house up, at 11 p.m., the only person not in the house were the deceased and the two prisoners.

The Coroner thought it important to read over Holmes' evidence, and this was accordingly done.

The former evidence of Holmes was read over to him and he affirmed it. He further deposed.—After the door was locked, nobody could get in, and nobody did get in until I let in the Constables. There is no doubt that Achiney was in his bunk that night when I shut up the house.

Frederick Bent was recalled, but he would not say whether Achiney was in the bunk above him or not, when he tumbled into his bunk, as he was not sober.

Daniel Roberts was recalled.—I was quite sober on the night of the 14th inst. I am quite sure I saw Bent, the 1st and 2nd prisoners, the deceased and Achiney go into the house before I turned in. I am sure only the 1st and 2nd prisoners left the house afterwards together. I am sure Achiney was sleeping in his bunk when they went out. Achiney never went out after he came in with the company. I am sure Bent was in his bunk when the two prisoners went out together. I swear Achiney did not go with them.

Low Awoon, a washerman, was called.—I have my shop in Bridges Street. On the night of the 14th inst., three men came into my shop, one came inside, two stood outside. One of the two outside had a concealer. It looked like the one in Court. The men had no drinks in my shop.

The Coroner asked if the jury wished Achiney examined again. He had given evidence before. He was recalled, and was made aware of the position he was now in. He knew he need not answer any question unless he liked. He adhered to his former testimony, and said he returned to the boarding house at about 10 p.m., and did not go out again. He knew nothing of the affair. He deposed that he went to the washerman's with Giacomini, Paerara and the deceased.

The 1st prisoner.—Do you remember when we went to the washerman's that I told you to wait, and that I took the organetta from you?

Answer.—I don't know.

The 1st prisoner observed the man was quite drunk.

Solomon Rama was re-examined.—I swear positively that the 1st and 2nd prisoners were at the washerman's on the 14th at 10.30 o'clock, and that the man Achiney was not there. The 2nd prisoner had the concealer.

This exhausted all the evidence, and the Coroner said it was clear that Achiney was not in the deceased's company. There was evidence of his being in the boarding house, and of his being absent at the washerman's.

The 2nd prisoner said he wished to say something more. He repeated the story that he had only gone to one house to have some drink and that he did not go elsewhere. He added.—On the morning of the 16th at 8.30 Achiney called me to get up and told me that there was no tea in the house. He asked me to lend him a pair of my own trousers, because he was afraid to show them to the Police as there were two marks of blood on them. He said he wanted to sell his own trousers, and told me to take them outside to sell them. He showed them to me, but I did not take them. The same trousers are now in the hands of the Police. (Produced by Inspector Lindsay, who had said before that there were red marks on them, but he had them examined by the doctor, who pronounced them to be marks of pelt.)

The Coroner asked what examination had been made of the marks and who examined them.

Inspector Lindsay said he took the trousers to Dr. Ayres at the Hospital, and he looked at them and said they were marks of paint.

The Coroner observed this was too important a matter; the examination should have been made by microscope or chemicals. He would subpoena Dr. Ayres to attend.

Sergeant Toomey was then despatched to request Dr. Ayres' attendance.

When the additional evidence of the 2nd prisoner was read over to the 3rd prisoner, Achiney, he said he only asked the 2nd prisoner to sell the trousers for him if he could; he did not say anything about spots on them.

The 2nd prisoner here altered his statement. He said the 3rd prisoner did not ask him to lend him a pair of trousers, but what he said regarding their sale or his fear of the police on account of the spots on them was untrue.

The 3rd prisoner further said: I put on the pair of trousers on the 14th, but took them off on the 15th because it was warm. The spots on them were marks of red paint which I got on board. I wished to sell the trousers in order to buy a new pair. I did not want to go to sell them myself because I had never sold any clothes before.

Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, here arrived and was sworn.—Inspector Lindsay showed me a pair of trousers the other day and I examined two spots on them, with the view of ascertaining whether they were blood-stains or not. The spots were of red paint which had eaten into the material of the trousers, and I took out a piece with a penknife. They bore no resemblance to blood stains. There could be no doubt about it, and I did not think it necessary to make a further examination of them.

The 2nd prisoner's statement on the point was read to the Doctor, who, however, adhered to his evidence. The spots smelt strongly of paint when the trousers were sent to him. He had no doubt about that. The spots had the appearance of having been cleaned by turpentine.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury. He would read over the whole mass of evidence to them if they wished, but he had no doubt the facts were fresh in their memory. He had only a few words to say to them on the issues of the case.

The first point was whether the man came to his death on the 14th instant and how. From the evidence of the doctor, the man must have died almost instantaneously. Therefore there was no question as to the cause of death, but the next question was whether the homicide was murder or manslaughter, and the Jury no doubt knew the difference between them, the one being a killing with malice, the other without malice. The Coroner then gave the salient points in the evidence, following the acts of the different men during the night and fixing the time of the killing at 11.30 p.m. Next referring to the man accused by the Police, he mentioned those in favour of the accused. First of all there was the absence of motives. There did not appear to have been any cause for the murder. Coming to the adverse points, he referred to the fact of the two men first charged speaking in French and Italian, which coincided with the evidence of Miss Pereira. There was, moreover, the fact that she gave it as her opinion that the voice of the 2nd prisoner was like the voice she heard that night. There was no doubt that the conversation in Court was the one seen in Aberdeen Street, and there was the curious fact that the 1st prisoner should have first gone to a brothel to look for the 2nd prisoner instead of going to the boarding house. The 1st prisoner accounted for this by saying that he had been told by the 2nd that he would be found there, but on this point, he was contradicted by the 2nd prisoner. As to the cropped up evidence against Achiney, the Coroner pointed out the improbabilities of it, and expressed his opinion that Achiney was clearly out of the case, whatever might be the Jurors' opinion against the other two. There was one point which might argue both ways, that was the men's running down Gough Street. It would have been a shorter cut to get back to Taipingshan, and this fact would not have been known to the men unless they were old residents in the Colony. On the other hand, old residents would have known that the gate would be shut at a certain time of the night and would not have attempted that road and got into a corner. So therefore, the point spoke both for and against the assumption that the murderers were new or old hands. With regard to the two prisoners in custody the fact of the three men speaking Spanish, French and Italian, and these languages having been the languages heard by the Miss Pereira, certainly supported the supposition of the Police that these were the men who committed the deed, and there was the fact of one of the men having by admission placed himself in the actual spot of the occurrence. After a few more observations, the Coroner left the case in the hands of the Jury.

The Jury after due deliberation brought in a verdict to the following effect: That the deceased, Manoel Raa, came to his death from a violent murder caused by a stab in the heart by a two-edged knife or dagger, on the night of the 14th inst., by certain person or persons unknown. They further found that grave suspicion rested on Amico Giacomini and Paerara Joseph.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This afternoon a meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Government Offices.

There were present:—

H. E. the Governor, Mr John Pope Hennessy.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir John Smal.

The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. J. G. Austin, C.M.G.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillippo.

The Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. C. C. Smith.

The Hon. H. Lowcock.

The Hon. Wm. Keswick.

The Hon. J. M. Price.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Governor moved the first reading of the following Ordinance:—

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand Dollars to defray the Charges of the Year 1876.

Whereas it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1876, in addition to the charge upon the revenue for the service of the said year already provided for in the Estimates submitted to the Legislative Council; Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. A sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue of this Colony for the service of the year 1876, this sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

ESTABLISHMENTS. \$.

Governor, 1,867.83

Colonial Secretary, 322.88

Colonial Treasurer, 251.99

Registrar General, 113.50

Gaoi, 807.88

Fire Brigade, 329.08

Total Establishments, \$3,803.11

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Postmaster General, 405.86

Police, 1,781.43

Gaoi, 302.30

Fire Brigade, 4,008.71

Charitable Allowances, 288.70

Works and Buildings, 48,181.81

Roads, Streets, and Bridges, 288.70

Miscellaneous Services, 1,381.71

Military Contribution, 6,555.53

Total exclusive of Establishments, 70,150.36

Total, \$73,953.47

His Excellency said these items had already gone through the Finance Committee. They were for expenditure incurred in the time of his predecessor; nevertheless it was his formal duty to move their first reading. There was a decrease of over \$3,000, although some items showed a large increase.

The Chief Justice said that unless the vote was pressing he thought it had better take the usual course and be postponed for a second reading. He had no objection to offer to any of the items, but he thought it was always as well to let bills take their usual course, unless there was special occasion for hurry.

The Ordinance was then read a first time.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Engineering Department of the Fire Brigade submitted the following report:—

"Your Committee are of opinion, after hearing the evidence and opinions of several gentlemen conversant with the state of the Fire Brigade and competent to form a judgment, that it is not expedient at the present time to make any change in the existing arrangements for the supervision of the Engineering Department. The Committee would strongly recommend, however, that boilers similar to those now used in the Dock Yard Engines be substituted without delay for those at present attached to the Government Engines. Your Committee are disposed to think that it might be possible to procure these boilers in Hongkong, and they would recommend the adoption of this course if feasible in preference to sending to England for them in order that the change may be effected with the utmost expedition. This recommendation is based upon a consensus of opinion amongst all those whom the Committee had the honour to examine, that the breakdowns which occasionally take place with the Government engines are attributable mainly if not entirely to the faulty principle upon which their boilers are constructed. The Committee are not aware of any other change which is necessary to make in the Engineering Department of the Fire Brigade.

(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN, C. M. A.

H. LOWCOCK, W. KESWICK.

The report was passed.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

The Governor moved the second reading of the Ordinance to amend the Companies' Ordinance 1869, and to repeal Ordinance 4 of 1876.

The Chief Justice: In making any observations in regard to this Ordinance, I do so in no other spirit than that of simply my duty. This is one of those Ordinances which very much illustrate and carry out the principle that this Colony, like the Straits, Ceylon and other colonies, where there is not a representative Government, must be in all important matters essentially governed from Home. When difficulties arise here the ultimate ruling power must of necessity be the Colonial Office, and it is because that this is so that I bow with the greatest deference to what I may look upon as the order or decision of the last court of resort with reference to any legislation in this Colony. I feel it is impossible that this Colony can be governed in any other way, by reason of the reply which has been sent out in answer to the application for representative government in Ceylon. In regard to the subject of the Ordinance I cannot pretend to say that I have altered my opinion. I formed my opinion after mature consideration, and, having done so, I cannot say I have altered one opinion with respect to the effect and character of the limited liability companies in this Colony, fortified as I am by many of the most eminent judges, not among the least of them I may name an authority which I think will have great weight, namely, Lord Justice Knight Bruce. But feeling this, I see here is an order—the Colonial Secretary has condensed to discuss the views I have taken, and I have but one course to take, and that is to bow to his all-conclusive view of this subject. Therefore I have only to say that I have no doubt that the views which are taken authoritatively at Home on this subject must be correct, and therefore I shall far from offering any opposition to this Ordinance, render all the assistance I can to carry through a measure the provisions of which I must again add, do not meet with my approval.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill.

The 36th Section reads as follows:—

"Every prospectus of a company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in any joint stock company, shall specify the date and the names of the parties to any contract entered into by the company, or the promoters, directors, or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice, whether subject to adoption by the directors of the company, or otherwise, and any prospectus or notice not specifying the same shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors and officers of the company knowingly issuing the same, as regards any person taking shares in the company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he shall have had notice of such contract."

The Governor said in reference to this clause, that it had lately been stated by one of the Judges at Home in the course of a case (Twycross v. Grant) that it was so wide in its application it would actually include a case of contract between a promoter and his washerwoman—every contract, it was stated, must be stated in the prospectus. The question was whether, if this clause was framed so wide, as to include contracts which should not be included, whether they should not amend it in introducing it into the Ordinances here. This Bill was so far simply a copy of the Imperial act.

The Chief Justice: You are directed to pass the Bill as it is.

The Governor said he would take the responsibility of altering it, if the amendment were necessary.

The Chief Justice inquired if the remarks of the Judge at Home were made in a derogatory judgment. He understood that in the case of Twycross and Grant the decision was not given yet.

The Attorney General replied that the decision was not yet given.

The Chief Justice: Then it is merely *arbitraria dicta*.

The Attorney General thought it would be better to pass it as it was, and wait the decision in the case. They were guided in the law here by the decisions at Home.

The Governor said it was a matter of interest. Several discussions had arisen on the subject at Home, in the course of the case in question, and one of the Judges had remarked with reference to another point involved in the discussion of this clause, "I am afraid a great failure of justice will occur" etc. It was just possible that they might hold that as the Act stands every contract should be stated. It was well for unofficial members to understand the full scope of the clause. When they issued a prospectus they would be bound under this clause to state in terms every contract that had been made by the promoters, directors or trustees of the company, with dates, names of persons and so on. It now turned out that, according to the interpretation placed on this clause, uncontracted, for instance such a contract as a man must make with a printer for printing the prospectus, must be stated, and other contracts which had not previously been stated in the prospectuses of companies.

The Chief Justice: It would be a fraud in itself if they were not entered in the books.

The Governor: They are to be stated in the prospectus.

Mr Lowcock said that if it were a matter of much importance it would soon attract attention at Home.

The Governor: I have merely mentioned the matter as I thought under the circumstances the Council should have it before them.

The Attorney General said that before they made any alteration he thought it would be well to see the decision in Twycross v. Grant. At present they had joint stock companies on exactly the same footing as the companies in England.

Mr Keswick said he did not think the Ordinance would be soon availed of.

After some corrections of clerical errors the Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time, and passed.

The Council adjourned sine die.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, June 14th.)

The Teamen at Hankow are said to have made very handsome profits on first crop cotton—averaging about 12.5 per cent! and a large supply of second crop leaf is consequently, and not unreasonably, expected. Foochow Teamen have also been favored beyond their most sanguine expectations, and a like result seems equally inevitable.

Rice is, we hear, now selling in the city at \$4 per picul. This time last year it was worth about \$3 per picul. The former price is considered excessively high, though as compared with quotations in many other parts of the country—especially in Shanghai and Chihli—it may be termed moderate. The large supplies recently received will doubtless have some effect in checking any further marked advance in value.

Heavy rains up country have had the usual effect on the river, which has risen to such an extent during the past two days as to seriously interfere with ordinary traffic. The shipment of tea has been prohibited by several local insurance offices, and the supply of fresh fish has been greatly curtailed. These are the only inconveniences experienced so far. As we go to press the river is rising rapidly.

The Taotal of Formosa has, we learn, issued a proclamation informing the people of the district between Takao and Taiwan, that a line of telegraph is to be constructed between those places, and warning the inhabitants to abstain from all interference with the work. Roads from the capital to different parts of the island have been commenced, and an effort is being made to attract Chinese settlers from the mainland.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

(Tokio Times, June 9th.)

No definite or decisive intelligence has arrived from the disturbed provinces of the southwest. The rebels establish themselves, from time to time, in positions supposed to be important, which they immediately abandon at the approach of the Imperial troops. Hitoyoshi was the last stronghold in which they proposed to defy their antagonists to all eternity, but it was no longer seriously menaced than they seemed in great confusion. It seems impossible that they can ever, even against themselves, in effective force, even against Kagoshima, but the agitation nevertheless continues, and will not be allayed while so large a district is overrun by roving bands of insurgents. The theory of the government is that it is useless to carry the conflict into the mountains, where excessive loss of life would be inevitable, and that the certain result can as well be attained without wanton sacrifice of blood and treasure. Various reports of disturbances in other regions have been circulated, but none of these is verified. The Emperor remains in Kioto. The Nobles' School in Tokio has been provisionally opened.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Saturday Review.)

Englishmen will naturally direct their chief attention to, and will speculate on what rules ought to be held down with regard to, the Suez Canal. A question on this subject was asked on Thursday night, and Sir St. John Northcote answered that England would not possibly abandon in the time of war her right to send troops through the Suez Canal.

No other answer could be given. If, when we are at war, we are not to send troops to India, we should bebar ourselves from making the only use of the Suez Canal which is of real importance to us. But then, if our ships are to pass in time of war through the Suez Canal, we could not expect our enemies not to try to prevent them from passing. Let us suppose that we were at war with France, and that France held Egypt as France held it in the time of Napoleon. It is not to be imagined that a French army would limit the banks of the Canal, and would take them by under their noses. They would fire on the passing vessels, and it would be impossible to contend that they were compelling beyond their belligerent rights in doing so. They would also try to stop us by bar the passage. They would lay down torpedoes, or simply sink a ship at the entrance of the Canal. This sinking of a ship at the entrance of the Canal is really by far the greatest danger we have to face. It is not

very likely that the French or any other Continental nation will get possession of Egypt; but if we were at war, a very inferior maritime Power might succeed in barring the Canal for a time by closing the entrance. We might perhaps try to induce all maritime Powers to agree to rule that the Canal should never be closed in this way, but we could hardly hope that they would really observe the rule in time of war. Nor is there any very obvious reason why other maritime Powers should accept such a rule. It would be a rule made exclusively for the benefit of England. As the Suez Canal is a highway of universal trade, the natural rule in the interest of Europe would be that it should be preserved as a highway, whether in peace or war, and that no vessels of war belonging to a belligerent should pass through it. Even without any rule being laid down, it might seem as if any belligerent had a right to call on Turkey to fulfil the duties of a neutral, and to close to the ships of all belligerents the passage through an artificial ditch made exclusively on Turkish territory. But England declines to permit anything of the sort; necessity compels her. She must send her troops through the Canal, without regarding the neutrality of Turkey or the commercial interests of other nations. She is strong enough to do it, and she frankly tells the world that she is going to do it. If she thus uses the right of the stronger—and there can be no doubt that she has no choice and must use it—there would very slight hope of persuading other nations to put up no obstacles in her way. She cannot have the bargain all on one side; and that the bargain would be all on one side if she might send troops through the Canal in time of war, and her enemy was pledged not to stop her using this privilege, is sure to be pointed out to her if she tries to negotiate with the object of procuring such an engagement. She must rely, not on negotiations, but on her navy. If she holds the entrance to the Canal in force, she can permit, and of course would permit, the vessels of neutrals to use the Canal although war might be going on. But it is the English navy which would make the arrangement possible, just as it is the English navy which makes it possible to establish the claim that English troops shall be sent to India in time of war through neutral territory.

(Daily News, May 5.)

War has broken out, and our neutrality has been proclaimed, but still there is a disposition to ask—Can nothing more be done? To some such vague feeling, probably, we must assign the origin of the questions put last night by Lord Delawarr in the House of Lords with respect to the neutrality of the Suez Canal. Lord Derby replied to Lord Delawarr's questions by describing the actual state of affairs. No treaty or international act of any kind exists by which the neutrality of the Suez Canal is secured. Indeed the idea of neutralising a good waterway connecting two continents is not one that explains itself. We know that the neutrality of a territory is, as it was exemplified by Belgium and Switzerland in the Franco-German war, but those countries had been made neutral by treaty. The passage of the Suez Canal is not forbidden to ships of war by any treaty, as the soil of Belgium and Switzerland is to foreign armies. The Khedive's concession, under which it was constructed, declares it "open for ever as a neutral way to every commercial vessel proceeding from one sea to the other," but is silent regarding ships of war. Lord Derby told Lord Delawarr, as Sir Stafford Northcote did on an earlier day told Mr Munz in the House of Commons, that the Government would object most decidedly to the neutralisation of the Canal in all ordinary senses of that expression—i.e., to any arrangement which in time of war would prevent the ships of war of any nation from passing through the Canal. That would be to deprive ourselves of the use of the Canal, and compel us to send our ordinary vessels, and any extraordinary relief that might become necessary, through Egypt by the railway, as we did before the Canal was opened. At present we move about 20,000 troops a year backwards and forwards between this country and India and for this purpose find the Canal very useful. Lord Derby therefore repeated what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said in the other House, that the maintenance of uninterrupted communication through the channel is now an English interest of the highest order, and one which Ministers would feel it their duty not to neglect.

(Standard, May 5.)

The neutralisation of a piece of water usually means the prohibition of vessels of war entering it. That is a rule to which we could not agree. The Suez Canal is the connecting link between the centre of the Empire and its most important outlying portion. It is, therefore, chiefly of use to us as facilitating the defence of our great Eastern dependency—that is, maintaining our naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, and expediting the transport of troops. Obviously we could not give up our right to use the Canal for these purposes. It may be said, then, that the passage ought to be thrown freely open to the ships of war of all countries. That suggestion overlooks the fact that the Canal runs through Turkish territory. It cannot seriously be argued that the Sultan ought to allow a Russian fleet to pass through his territory. There clearly, then, is no device by which we can ward off the dangers with which the Canal is threatened but that adopted by the Government, of declaring that we shall regard an attack upon the Suez Canal as directed against ourselves. Apart from the fact that we are part owners of the Canal, and therefore, commercially interested in it, we have shown that international law lays no obligation upon us to avoid doing so. Above considerations of international law, however, and of mere commercial interests, we have the higher right to protect against aggression the safety of the Empire. Belligerent rights are admitted only because we all recognise that a people engaged in hostilities is entitled to do the maximum of injury to its enemy. How much more sacred is the right of a people at peace to prevent its imperial interests from being seriously damaged. The people which is not prepared to do so at any cost and any hazard has ceased to be a Great Power, and is dependent for existence on the forbearance of others.

In the evening papers of May 8 it was announced that Mrs. Bravo had died suddenly at Cannes, in France. Upon inquiring at Balkham, information was obtained that no confirmation of the report had been received.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 21, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$567½
" credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, 555
" credit, —
" New Bonaroes, cash, 540
" credit, —
" Old Bonaroes, cash, 555
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 675
" credit, 580
" Allowance Teels, 24 a 40
" Old Malwa, cash, 595
" credit, 600
" Allowance Teels, 32 a 48

CAMPOR, ... 18.80 a 19.00

QUICKSILVER, ... 62.50 a 63.50

SALT PETRE, ... 7.10 a 7.75

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/11½ a
" 30 days' sight, ... 4/0
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/0
Credits, ... 4/0
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/1
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 232½
Calcutta, ... 232½
Shanghai, demand, ... 7½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 5 prem.
Mexicans, ... 26.40
Gold Leaf, ... 4.95
English Sovereigns, ... 4.95
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.95
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 87 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,600
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 710
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$655
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 22½ % dis.
H.K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., 6 a 7 % dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 29
Hong

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND
CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZON*, Commandant MORTENHAY, with MAILED PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be received till noon, 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 9, 1877. j628



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suva, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
TEHERAN, Captain JOHNSON, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at
Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendant.
Hongkong, June 19, 1877. j630

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 29th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 19, 1877. j630

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *"BELL"* will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th July, at 5 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 12th Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 25, 1877. j618

Insurance.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. E. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.
THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 28, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Insurance.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL TALES 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$555,555.46.
Directors:
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chan Cheong Wing
Firm.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SONG FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo
Firm.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee
Firm.
PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of
China and Japan.
HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Insurance.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire is
a supply of very handsome Basel Albums of
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for
Frames, &c.
Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 5, VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.
CONTENTS.
Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China (Continued from
page 224).
Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primi-
tives and Key to Shuo-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Ch'u.
Tonic Solfa Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Do. Do.
Esop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr KAT JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Lum Hing Street; Oni Hing Low Hotel,
Lum Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Siu Cheong, Honam.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shuh, Mat-
time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mat-
time Customs; Mr Chiu Sing Hoi, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Cebu.—Yee Shan Hong.
Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Mun-
dal Office, Yokohama.
Batavia.—Wahang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong, Kwong
Fook Sing Hong.
Penang.—Yee Wing Fong, Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of
China.
Hongkong, March 19, 1874.

Insurance.

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.
THE BUSINESS of this Company has
been transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD
BROAD STREET, LONDON.
By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000.
WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement THE MARINE INSUR-
ANCE Co. has this Day taken over the
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed
Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONG-
KONG.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept
Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class
Steamer.
A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877. an17

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.
TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 percent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agents is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.
A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT
AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an
ENGAGEMENT.
"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUINER OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
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China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

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Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
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Apply to
DOUGLAS LA FRANK & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

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House No. 10, Albany Road, lately
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"Bianco Villa," Pok-fook-lum, Furnished.
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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 16, 1877.
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.
Bacon, English, lb. 450 400
" Ama. Sugar cured, 300 250
" Foochow, 160 140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, sy. 160 150
Beef Corned, catty 150 140
" Roast, 150 140
" Soup, 100 90
" Steak, 160 150
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50
" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250
" " corned, 320 300
" Head, 600 500
" Heart, 150 140
" Hump, Salt, 110 100
" Feet, 50 40
" Kidneys, 60 50
" Tail, 100 90
" Liver, catty 80 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40
Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 400
Hams, American, lb. 300 280
" Chinese, 180 170
" English, 360 340
Mutton Chop, 190 180
" Leg, 190 180
" Shoulder, 140 130
" Liver, 130 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50
" Feet, 100 90
" Fry, 110 100
" Head, 90 80
" Heart, 80 70
" Kidneys, 80 70
" Liver, lb. 100 80
Pork Chop, catty 150 140
" Corned, 130 120
" Leg, 150 140
" Fat or Lard, 110 100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 840 820
" Heart, 60 40
" Kidneys, 80 70
Suckling Pig, 1250 1000
Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.
Capons, catty 250 220
Ducks, catty 140 120
Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —
" Duck, 100 —
" Salt, 120 —
Fowls, catty 180 160
Geese, 120 110
Partridges, each 350 300
Pheasants, Canton, pair \$1.80 —
Pigeons, each 150 140
Quail, 160 —
Rabbits, 700 600
Turkeys, Cock, catty 700 655
" Hen, 500 450

Fish.
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300
Bream, catty 70 60
Codfish, Salt, lb. 180 150
Crabs, catty 300 90
Cuttle Fish, 90 80
Dace, 90 70
Eels, Congor, 80 70
" Yellow, 160 120
File Fish, 80 60
Fresh Fish, Large, 120 100
" Small, 80 70
Frogs, 160 150
Garoupa, 220 180
Herrings, 100 80
" smoked, box \$1.00 —
Labrus, catty 100 90
Live Fish, 140 120
Lobsters, 130 120
Mackerel, 120 100
Mango Fish, 120 100
Mullet, 80 70
Parrot Fish, 160 130
Perch, 90 80
Pomfret, 180 140
" Black, 120 100
Prawns, 200 180
Ray, 70 60
Rock Fish, 110 90
Salmon, Canton, 110 100
Salt Fish, 120 100
Shark, young, 110 —
Shrimps, 110 —
Skate, 250 200
Snappers, 120 110
Snipe Fish, 180 —
Sole, Fresh, 100 90
Tench, 110 100
Turbot, Small, 400 380
White Bait, 80 60

Vegetables.
Asparagus, tin 450 400
Bamboo Shoots, catty 100 80
Beans, sprout, 80 20
" Broad, 100 70
" French from Macao, 80 40
" Long, 80 20
Beet Root, each 80 —
Bitter Squash, catty 20 —
Brussels, 30 —
Cabbage, Common, 30 —
" Hongkong, each 60 —
" Turnip, Bohl each 40 —
" red for pickling, 60 50
Carrots, Salt, catty 28 —
Carrots, Fresh, English catty 40 30
Celery, Chinese, 80 —
Celery, English, 100 —
Cucumbers, 90 —

Fruits.
Almonds, catty 60 50
Apples, Rose, 70 —
" Californian, 250 —
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, 80 25
Chestnuts, old, 130 —
Coconuts, each 60 50
Currants, bottle 400 350
Dates, lb. 200 160
Figs, Dried, bottle 500 400
Ground Nut, catty 40 30
Lemons, 150 140
" Green, 100 90
Lichens, Dried, 200 180
" Green, 60 50
Loong Nian, Dried, 500 400
Mangoes, Manila, each 60 —
" Anam, 80 —
" Canton, green, catty 60 —
Mangosteen, each 20 —
Muski Melons, 30 —
Olives, green, Puntl, catty 60 —
Oranges, (Oodle) Chang, 150 120
" (Mand.) coole, 200 —
Papaw, 150 130
Peaches, Sweet, 100 80
Pears, Nanking, 300 —
" Puntl, 70 50
Pine-apples, Puntl, each 50 40
Plantains, common, catty 30 20
" fragrant, 40 30
Plums, Dark-red, 50 40
" Yellow, 40 30
" Green, 40 30
Prunes, Dried, bottle 300 250
Pumpkins or Shaddock, Canton, ea. 100 80
Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 750 600
" lb. 200 150
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty 70 50
Sugar Cane, stick 50 30
Tamarinds, catty 60 50
Walnuts, 110 100
Water Chestnuts, Canton, 60 50
Water Melon, 30 —

Miscellaneous.
Allspice, Chinese, bottle 200 —
" English, 750 500
Barley, pical 1500 1600
Bran, pical 1500 1400
Butter, lb. 600 500
Candied Orange Peel, bottle 750 700
" Lemon, 750 700
Capers, 250 220
Charcoal, pical 1680 1000
Cheese, American, lb. 400 350
Cinnamon, catty 300 250
Cliton, 180 150
Cloves, 700 600
Coconut Oil, bottle 180 160
Coffee, lb. 350 300
Curry Powder, bottle 500 250
Firewood, pical 400 350
Flour, catty 40 30
Gram, pical 8000 2700
Isinglass, pical 750 —
Lamp Oil, catty 80 60
Macaroni, box 1425 1000
Mace, catty 750 —
Mango Chunks, bottle 500 300
Mustard, 180 160
Nutmegs, each 10 8
Olives, bottle 250 200
Paddy, pical 1600 1500
Pearl Batley, bottle 220 180
Pepper (whole), catty 270 220
" (ground), bottle 250 200
Pickles, 300 160
Rice, catty 40 35
Sago, 100 80
W. QUINCY, Acting Inspector of Markets.

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